## ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 6 - Concrete

- 5-1. What causes concrete to harden?
  - 1. The active ingredients dry out
  - 2. The inert ingredients dry out
  - The active ingredients combine chemically
  - 4. The inert ingredients combine chemically
- 5-2. Concrete has high ability to resist stretching, bending, and twisting.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-3. What principal factor controls the strength of concrete?
  - 1. Dryness
  - 2. Water-cement ratio
  - 3. Age
  - 4. Reinforcement
- 5-4. The major factor controlling the durability of concrete is its strength.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-5. If more water is added to a concrete mix than is needed to hydrate the cement, the concrete becomes less
  - 1. porous
  - 2. brittle
  - 3. fluid
  - 4. watertight
- 5-6. The production of good concrete is impossible unless good quality materials are used in the mix, and this mix is properly
  - 1. cured and dried
  - 2. puddled and dried
  - 3. worked and cured
  - 4. fortified and cured

- 5-7. Portland cement is manufactured from finely ground limestone mixed with which of the following materials?
  - 1. Clay
  - 2. Shale
  - 3. Marl
  - 4. Any of the above
- 5-8. For highway construction, Type III portland cement is sometimes preferred to type I because Type III has which of the following characteristics?
  - 1. Finer finish
  - 2. Requires less working
  - 3. Shorter curing time
  - 4. Longer curing time
- 5-9. What type of cement was developed for use in areas subject to severe frost and ice conditions?
  - 1. Air entrained
  - 2. Keene's
  - 3. Type V
  - 4. Type IV
- 5-10. Aggregate is the material combined with cement and water to make concrete.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-11. Concrete is denser and stronger when which of the following conditions is met?
  - 1. All voids are filled
  - 2. Voids are large and unfilled
  - Aggregate particles are not solidly bonded
  - 4. Aggregate particles are not coated with a cement-water paste

- 5-12. When performing a sieve analysis of aggregate, you should determine the percentage of material retained on the sieve.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-13. When a field test for cleanliness of aggregate shows 1/8 inch of sediment on a sample, the aggregate should be washed because this amount of sediment
  - decreases the workability of concrete
  - prevents the aggregate from becoming friable
  - may obstruct hydration and bonding of the cement to the aggregate
  - 4. will detract from the appearance of the concrete
- 5-14. To prevent aggregate from segregating during stockpiling, you should build up piles in layers by dumping successive loads alongside each other.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-15. In concrete, how is laitance produced?
  - Water collects under the surface of the cement
  - Cement is hydrated with saltwater
  - 3. Cement is hydrated with minimum water
  - 4. Cement is hydrated with excess water
- 5-16. The proportion of air-entraining agent added to a concrete mix should fall within what range?
  - 1. 1% to 2% only
  - 2. 1% to 3%
  - 3. 3% to 7%
  - 4. 8% to 10%

- 5-17. In concrete work, which of the following materials is a generally accepted accelerator?
  - 1. Alkali salts
  - 2. Fly ash
  - 3. Calcium chloride
  - 4. Calcium carbonate
- 5-18. The accepted use for retarders is to increase the rate hydration.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-19. What is the main reason cement should be stored in a dry place?
  - 1. To prevent it from becoming concrete while in storage
  - To prevent it from setting too fast and producing weak concrete
  - To prevent it from setting too slow and producing weak concrete
  - 4. To avoid warehouse pack
- 5-20. When storing sacks of cement in a warehouse, what is the main reason you should sack them close together?
  - So they can draw moisture from each other
  - 2. To restrict the circulation of air between them
  - 3. To prevent warehouse pack
  - To prevent them from getting mixed up
- 5-21. Before using warehouse-packed cement, what should you do to make it lump free?
  - Restack the sacks to allow air to circulate around them
  - 2. Raise the temperature for 48 hours in the area where the sacks are stored
  - 3. Roll the sacks around
  - 4. Cover the sacks for 48 hours with tarpaulins

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 5-22 REFER TO TEXTBOOK TABLE 6-3.

- 5-22. Your specifications for a driveway call for a 3,000-psi concrete using 1-inch coarse aggregate. How many bags of cement per cubic yard of concrete will you need?
  - 1. 8.4
  - 2. 7.1
  - 3. 6.5
  - 4. 5.8
- 5-23. In a field mix, the number of gallons of water per sack of cement must be increased to allow for the saturated surface-dry condition of the sand.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-24. When available aggregate is 1 1/2 inches, what rule-of-thumb should you use to calculate materials required for a proper concrete mix?
  - 1. Rule 38 only
  - 2. Rule 41 only
  - 3. Rule 38 or 41 depending on whether mixing is done by hand or machine
  - 4. Rule 42

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-25 THROUGH 5-27, USE THE APPROPRIATE RULE OF THUMB FOR A 1:2:5 CONCRETE MIX WHEN 2-INCH COARSE AGGERATE IS USED.

- 5-25. How many bags of cement are required to make 1 cubic yard of concrete?
  - 1. 8
  - 2. 7 1/2
  - 3. 6
  - 4. 5 1/4
- 5-26. How many cubic feet of sand are required to make 1 cubic yard of concrete?
  - 1. 5
  - 2. 7 1/2
  - 3. 10 1/2
  - 4. 12

- 5-27. To make 40 cubic yards of concrete, how many cubic feet of (a) sand and (b) coarse aggregate are required?
  - 1. (a) 500 (b) 1,240
  - 2. (a) 480 (b) 1,200
  - 3. (a) 475 (b) 1,180
  - 4. (a) 420 (b) 1,050
- 5-28. To measure water for hand-mixing concrete, what size bucket should you use?
  - 1. Half-gallon
  - 2. Gallon
  - 3. 10-quart
  - 4. 14-quart
- 5-29. Which of the following units is the most accurate way to measure aggregate?
  - 1. Cubic feet
  - 2. Pounds
  - 3. Cubic yards
  - 4. Gallons
- 5-30. Concrete mixed with just enough water to completely hydrate the cement can negatively affect what concrete characteristic?
  - 1. Tensile strength
  - 2. Workability
  - 3. Durability
  - 4. Compressive strength
- 5-31. For each layer of concrete placed
  In a mold for a slump test, how
  many times should you rod the mold?
  - 1. 25
  - 2. 50
  - 3. 75
  - 4. 100
- 5-32. After completing a concrete slump test, you tap the side of the mix and the concrete crumbles apart. What condition exists?
  - 1. Well-proportioned mix
  - 2. Undersanded mix
  - 3. Oversanded mix
  - 4. Fluid or runny mix

- Wnen incorrect concrete slump is 5-33. detected, what action should you take to correct the problem?
  - 1. Decrease or increase the aggregate only
  - 2. Change the proportions of the fine coarse aggregate only
  - 3. Either 1 or 2 above
  - 4. Add water to the batch
- A mixture of only water and cement 5-34. is commonly referred to as
  - 1. mortar
  - 2. sand-cement grout
  - 3. neat-cement grout
  - 4. concrete
- The rated capacity of a concrete 5-35. mixing machine is determined by what factor?
  - 1. The cubic feet of the mixed concrete
  - 2. The cubic feet of the dry ingredients
  - ingredients
  - 4. The weight of the dry ingredients
- In cement batch-plant operations, 5-36. the aggregate must pass through a weigh box before being discharged into the mixer.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 5-37. You are to mix a 1:2:4 batch of concrete by hand. After putting part of the sand onto a mixing platform. in what order should you add and mix the other ingredients?
  - 1. Cement, water, aggregate, sand
  - 2. Cement, sand, water, aggregate
  - 3. Aggregate, sand, cement, water
  - 4. Cement, sand, aggregate, water
- 5-38. In a 16-S concrete mixer, what maximum size aggregate can you use?
  - 1. 3/4-in
  - 2. 1 1/2-in
  - 3. 3 -in
  - 4. 4 -in

- 5-39. In a 16-S concrete mixer, when should water be added to the mix?
  - 1. Just before the cement
  - 2. Just before the sand
  - 3. Just before the aggregate
  - 4. After all the dry ingredients have been added
  - 5-40. You are to charge the skip of a 16-S concrete mixer. In what order should you add the dry ingredients?
    - 1. Cement, aggregate, sand
    - 2. Aggregate, cement, sand
    - 3. Sand, cement, aggregate
    - 4. Aggregate, sand, cement
  - 5-41. When using a large mixing machine, what minimum time should you mix 2 1/3 cubic yards of concrete?
    - 1. 1 min, 15 sec
    - 2. 1 min, 30 sec
    - 3. 2 min, 15 sec
    - 4. 2 min, 45 sec
- 3. The cubic yards of the dry 5-42. It is now 12 noon and you just finished pouring concrete. You should make sure inside of the mixing drum is cleaned no later than
  - 1. 1220
  - 2. 1230
  - 3. 1300
  - 4. 1330
  - 5-43. When cleaning a mixing drum, you should place the coarse aggregate in the drum and turn for how long?
    - 1. 5 min
    - 2. 10 min
    - 3. 15 min
    - 4. 30 min
  - When concrete must be discharged 5-44. more than 4 feet above the level of placement, why should it be dumped into an elephant trunk?
    - 1. To reduce segregation
    - 2. To prevent spattering
    - 3. To accurately place it
    - 4. To ensure workable consistency

- 5-45. It is now 12 noon and you begin mixing concrete in a mixing drum.

  The concrete should be dumped from the drum no later than what time?
  - 1. 1230
  - 2. 1300
  - 3. 1330
  - 4. 1500
- 5-46. What type of concrete mixer can mix concrete en route to the jobsite?
  - 1. Ready mixer
  - 2. Portable mixer
  - 3. Transit-mix truck
  - 4. Agitator truck
- 5-47. Compared to cast-in-place concrete panels, precast panels have what main advantage(s)?
  - Less forming material is required
  - 2. Placing the rebar is easier
  - Thorough filling and vibrating are easier
  - 4. All of the above
- 5-48. Of the following surfaces, which is best for precast concrete?
  - 1. Earth
  - 2. Wood
  - 3. Concrete
  - 4. Tile

- 5-49. At what point in concrete casting should the bond-breaking agent be applied to a casting surface?
  - Before the edge forms are placed
  - 2. After the edge forms are placed
  - 3. After the steel is placed but before final preparation
  - 4. Just before pouring the concrete
- 5-50. What is the simplest method for pickup of small cast panels?
  - 1. 2 point
  - 2. 2 x 4 point
  - 3. 3 point
  - 4. 4 x 4 point
- 5-51. What is the most common type of brace used in tilt-up concrete construction?
  - 1. Wood
  - 2. Cable
  - 3. Angle iron
  - 4. Tubular
- 5-52. Because of their flexibility and tendency to stretch, cable braces are unsuitable for most projects?
  - 1. True
  - 2. False